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BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

In the County of Lancaster

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR



1955

T. P. O'GRADY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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1955

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR L. BOYER, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR L. BIGGINS.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR - COUNCILLOR E. H. HIND, J.P.

ALDERMAN E. BUTTERWORTH, J.P., C.C.

ALDERMAN R. SCOTT

COUNCILLOR S. A. CHISHOLM

COUNCILLOR F. EVANS

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. P. WELLENS

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

T. P. O'GRADY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

T. TURNER, M.R. San. I.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

G. H. COOPER, C.R.S.I., Dip.P.A.

G. ELLIOTT, C.R.S.I. (Resigned 31.3.55)

Clerical Staff

Miss. E. M. HOWARTH

Mrs. M. J. SMITHIES

R. LUND (From August 1955)

HEALTH OFFICE,
5, SUFFIELD STREET,
MIDDLETON.

June, 1956

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I again have pleasure in presenting for your consideration, my Annual Report on the health of the district.

The over-riding problem confronting the Health Department during the year and one to which the many difficulties encountered can be reduced, was the difficulty experienced in recruiting additional Sanitary Inspectors. To anyone aware of the true position, what with increasing commitments and a greatly increased and increasing population in the borough, it is apparent that no criticism of the depleted staff is implied when one notes regretfully the lack of progress in such vital health matters as scheduling of property for slum clearance and reducing atmospheric pollution, to name but two. While the efforts made and inducements offered to attract suitable recruits do, in total, assume generous proportions, unfortunately the cumulative total was arrived at by such tedious and cautious steps that it has been always a matter of too little and too late. Otherwise, one can scarcely explain adequately why, despite the national scarcity of Sanitary Inspectors, recruitment in Middleton compares unfavourably with adjoining districts. In the light of the above position, a patch and prop health policy rather than a sound constructive one has unfortunately been inevitable.

The vital statistics reveal little as regards the health of the district. The Birth rate of 19.3 per 1,000 of the population compares with the national average figure of 15. If, however, the number of births occurring in the area are related to the total population as at the end rather than in the middle of the year, then the more correct birth rate would be in the region of 17.9. It is gratifying to report that only 19 deaths occurred in respect of infants under one year of age, giving an infant mortality rate of 23.

The two principal causes of death were diseases of the heart and circulatory system and cancer, between them accounting for 286 deaths out of 404. While, to a large extent this is a reflection of the fact that more people are now attaining to what was previously considered old age, there is also more evidence to suggest that other factors such as tobacco smoking and atmospheric pollution and the stress and strain of modern life are also of importance.

As regards infectious diseases, measles, dysentery and whooping cough comprised the great bulk of all the notifiable infectious diseases. Measles which arrived in epidemic form towards the end of 1954, continued over to the first quarter of 1955.

Reference to the position as regards tuberculosis is contained in the body of the report as is also a short account of a food poisoning outbreak.

Action during the year in respect of atmospheric pollution has been largely negative in anticipation of impending legislation. The effect of such legislation will ultimately depend on the vigour and determination of local authorities to implement the powers conferred and, if

the enthusiasm shown in the past by local authorities generally, in using the powers already available to them in this respect is any index of what progress is to be expected under the new Bill, then the picture of clear skies and clean air will take long in painting.

The biggest development in Middleton during the year, from any aspect, was the further development of the Langley Estate, housing the Manchester overspill population. One can perhaps more easily overlook or excuse the loss of open countryside, if one reflects on the opportunities opened out to numbers of children for developing healthily in a healthy environment.

It is, however, in some ways regrettable that the resettling of such a large overspill population could not be accomplished in smaller and more digestible stages which would allow of the rehoused population being assimilated into the existing community rather than forming a separate and distinct settlement. No doubt the majority of rehoused families on the new estate were unfortunate in that, through no fault other than the acute post-war housing shortage, they were forced to occupy unfit houses; equally there is no doubt that given a modern house and facilities the great majority will prove worthy tenants and citizens. It would, however, be idle to pretend that a mass exodus from slum areas will not present a small but definite quota of problem tenants and families for whom the provision of a new modern house may represent an expensive act of faith on the part of the Housing Authority; indeed, one wonders whether in some such cases the change in circumstances is not too sudden and complete and whether a more gradual transition would not be more acceptable and advantageous to the tenant.

as well as being less costly. Local Authorities generally have taken little advantage of their available powers to establish a pool of houses intermediate in standard between new houses and those unfit for habitation. These have the advantage of low rents and in addition do not demand of the new tenant a standard of living so much in advance of his previous one that he despairs of attaining to it.

In some other cases, education in housecraft and hygiene as applicable to a modern house is necessary to ensure ultimate success; budgeting for increased rents and hire purchase payments, the latter often recklessly undertaken, demands mental resources without which a new roof may prove a poor substitute for a full stomach.

In this connection, I gratefully acknowledge the excellent work being done by Health Visitors and Housing Welfare Officers to help and assist families newly settled on the estate and the full co-operation received at all times from Manchester Housing Department.

Finally. I thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued interest in health matters. I acknowledge the generous help received on many occasions from the Town Clerk. I am especially indebted to the Senior Sanitary Inspector and the Staff of his department for the ever willing help and co-operation during the year.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

T. P. O'GRADY.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL STATISTICS

TABLE I.

Area of the Borough (acres)	5,170
Population at Census, 1951	32,602
Registrar-General's estimated resident population (mid-year 1955)	42,440
Number of Persons per acre	8.02
Number of Inhabited Houses (estimated)	13,103
Rateable Value at 31st March, 1955	£228,569
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1954-55)	£902-12s-2d

VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE II.

Total Males Females

Live Births. -

Legitimate	796	402	394	Birth-rate per 1,000
Illegitimate	23	12	11	estimated population mid-
Total	819	414	405	1955 : Crude . . . 19.3

Adjusted 19.7

Still-Births	22	11	11	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still, births)
				26

Deaths	404	204	200	Death-rate per 1,000 estimated population
				Crude . . . 9.5
				Adjusted 10.1

Deaths of Infants under one year of age	19
Death rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births	23

Neo-natal Mortality:-

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	...	...	12
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	...	...	15
Deaths from Heart Disease	...	...	160
" " Cancer	...	...	60
" " Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	...	66
" " Bronchitis	...	...	16

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of population for the year 1955 is 42,440, which is 6,060 more than the estimated population for 1954 and 9,838 more than the Census population for 1951.

In this connection it should be noted that the Birth Rate as shown has been based on the mid-year population, whereas in fact, the population has increased by approximately 3,000 in the last six months of the year. If this fact is taken into account, the Birth Rate would read 17.9 instead of 19.3 which is, I feel, a more realistic figure.

BIRTHS.

819 live births were assigned to the Borough, representing an annual birth-rate of 19.3 per 1,000 of the population, compared with the figure of 15.0 for England and Wales. This is the highest birth rate since 1948.

DEATHS

The number of deaths assigned to Middleton during 1955 was 404, giving a crude death rate of 9.5 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 11.7 for England and Wales.

The chief causes of death were Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System, Cancer and Diseases of the Respiratory System, which together accounted for over 70% of the total deaths. As an indication of the gradually ageing population it is noted that over 62% of the deaths were in relation to persons of 65 years and over.

The age and ward incidence are shown in the following table.

TABLE III

Age and Ward Incidence of Deaths occurring in 1955

WARD	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-45	45-65	65-75	75 and up- wards	TOTAL
North.....	2	1	-	4	24	31	32	94
Central....	2	-	-	2	17	15	18	54
South.....	2	-	-	3	22	30	34	91
East.....	5	1	-	5	22	17	30	80
Parkfield..	2	1	-	2	12	8	14	39
West.....	6	2	1	3	12	10	12	46
Total ...	19	5	1	19	109	111	140	404

The infant mortality rate of 23 per 1,000 live births, compares with 21 in 1954 and 24.9 for England and Wales. It is gratifying to note this low rate, a figure which speaks well for the Maternity Services whether provided by the family practitioner, hospital or local authority.

The cancer death rate was 1.41 compared with 2.06 in 1954 and the tuberculosis death rate was 0.05 as compared with 0.16 in 1954

Comparative death rates for various diseases

for the past 41 years are shown in Table 4 and the classified causes of death for 1953, 1954 and 1955 are given in Table 5.

TABLE IV

Year	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	*Zymotic Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Cancer Death Rate	Tuberculosis Death Rate
1915-1919	15.0	15.3	0.75	89	1.29	1.44
1920-1924	17.9	12.7	0.59	73	1.33	1.08
1925-1929	14.3	13.6	0.47	75	1.34	0.80
1930-1934	13.7	13.2	0.33	68	1.68	0.62
1935-1939	13.8	13.5	1.44	49	1.68	0.55
1940-1944	17.0	14.0	1.66	54	1.88	0.51
1945-1949	18.3	12.9	0.88	42	2.11	0.50
1950	16.3	12.2	0.15	39	1.92	0.37
1951	16.1	14.9	0.00	29	2.52	0.40
1952	14.3	12.7	0.00	28	2.21	0.34
1953	15.4	10.3	0.12	43	2.13	0.09
1954	17.0	11.1	0.05	21	2.06	0.16
1955	19.3	9.5	0.07	23	1.41	0.05

* The Zymotic Death Rate includes deaths from the following diseases - smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping-cough, diarrhoea and enteric fever.

TABLE V

Causes of Death, 1953, 1954 and 1955

							1953	1954	1955
Meningococcal Infections	000	000	000	000	000	000	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	000	000	000	000	000	000	2	—	—
Diphtheria	00	000	000	000	000	000	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	000	000	000	000	000	000	3	5	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis	000	000	000	000	000	000	—	1	—
Syphilitic Diseases	000	000	000	000	000	000	1	3	—
Influenza	000	000	000	000	000	000	2	—	1
Measles	000	000	000	000	000	000	—	—	1
Other Infectious Diseases	00	00	00	00	00	00	—	—	2
Cancer	000	000	000	000	000	000	68	74	59
Leukaemia	000	000	000	000	000	000	2	1	1
Diabetes	000	000	000	000	000	000	2	2	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	00	000	000	000	000	000	47	63	66
Heart Disease	000	000	000	000	000	000	115	138	137
Other Circulatory Diseases	00	000	000	000	000	000	10	14	23
Bronchitis	00	000	000	000	000	000	23	25	16
Pneumonia	000	000	000	000	000	000	7	9	16
Other Respiratory Diseases	00	000	000	000	000	000	—	3	5
Peptic Ulcer	000	000	000	000	000	000	8	10	3
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	000	000	000	000	000	000	2	2	2
Nephritis	000	000	000	000	000	000	1	3	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	000	000	000	000	000	000	2	3	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	000	000	000	000	000	000	—	—	1
Congenital malformations	00	00	00	00	00	00	9	4	5
Suicide	000	000	000	000	000	000	4	7	4
Road Traffic Accidents	000	000	000	000	000	000	4	3	4
Other Accidents	00	000	00	00	00	00	3	10	11
All other causes	000	000	000	000	000	000	22	24	40
							337	404	404

TABLE VI

Cause of Death	Under	Days	Weeks	Total	Months			Total
	1	1-7	1-4		1-3	3-6	6-12	
Prematurity	3	3	-	6	-	-	-	6
Pneumonia	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
Congenital Malformations	1	-	1	2	1	2	-	5
Other Causes	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	4
Accidental	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Total	4	6	2	12	2	2	3	19

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

TABLE VII

Infectious Diseases						Removed to No. hospital
Scarlet Fever	650	150	000	000	67	2
Measles	100	600	00	00	797	6
Whooping Cough	0	0	000	000	151	3
Pneumonia	000	000	000	000	49	8
Dysentery	000	000	000	000	270	5
Food Poisoning	000	000	000	000	24	3
Meningococcal Infection	0	000	000	000	3	3
Acute Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	000	000	000	000	1	1
	Non-Paralytic				0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	00	000	000	000	5	2
Erysipelas	000	000	000	000	1	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	00	000	000	000	28	30
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	000	000	000	000	3	3
	<hr/>				<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	000	000	1399	66		

Measles, Whooping Cough and Dysentery made up the bulk of Infectious Diseases during the year. The Measles epidemic starting at the end of 1954 continued over until March, 1955. One death occurred but in general the disease was mild.

The unusually high number of Dysentery cases is disturbing because although this disease is generally mild it is extremely difficult to control; in fact the essential measure to prevent the spread of infection is observation of strict personal hygiene and especially the washing of hands, this latter applies all the more, of course, to food handlers.

Whooping Cough showed a reduced incidence from the previous year. This disease is now the most fatal one of infancy and early childhood and although it would be too early to judge for some years yet, it is confidently expected that with the introduction of immunisation, the future history of this disease will follow the same pattern as that of Diphtheria following the introduction of similar measures.

For the fourth consecutive year no case of Diphtheria has occurred in the borough. Nevertheless it is of importance that parents should continue to have their children immunised in order to prevent any recurrence. As a matter of interest the number of cases occurring in the country in 1954 was 173 with 9 deaths as against 3,575 cases and 156 deaths in 1948.

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough is now combined in one injection, a fact which is appreciated by parents, as shown by the increased number of children being immunised since the introduction of the combined vaccine in our clinics.

FOOD POISONING

The main incident occurred in connection with a Dinner Dance held in the borough in February at which 171 persons attended. Subsequently 97 persons suffered from Food Poisoning in various degrees of severity.

A full investigation was carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff in conjunction with Dr. Parker of the Public Health Laboratory and Dr. Innes of Rochdale. As a result it was established, to the satisfaction of those concerned, that the cause of illness was an organism which had only become associated with Food Poisoning over recent years and is almost invariably associated with meat or meat products which after initial cooking are allowed to undergo prolonged and gradual cooling.

TUBERCULOSIS

On the 31st December, 1955, the total number of cases on the register covering Middleton and the Langley Estate, was 409, comprising 353 pulmonary and 56 non-pulmonary cases. The Langley Estate's contribution to this number consisted of 157 pulmonary and 17 non-pulmonary cases, giving a total of 174, a percentage of 42 of the total cases.

As there was no exact estimate of the population of the estate as at 31st December, 1955, it is assumed that the population was 12,000. In this case, the findings can be tabulated as follows:-

	Population.	Total cases on register.
Middleton (including Langley)	45,000	409
Middleton (alone)	33,000	235
Langley Estate.	12,000	174

	<u>Incidence rate per 1,000 of population.</u>
Middleton (including Langley)	9
Middleton (alone)	7.3
Langley Estate	16.5

It will be seen from the above that the incidence rate is over twice as great in Langley as for the rest of Middleton. Some increase is, of course, to be expected in view of the fact that this is a new estate and that priority for re-housing is afforded to tuberculous patients. Comparison with other similar housing estates catering for Manchester overspill population shows that the trend in Langley is similar but not greater than in the others. It would appear therefore, that there are no adequate grounds for believing that cases of tuberculosis are being concentrated for re-housing purposes on the Langley Estate.

The second point which causes concern is whether the relatively high concentration of cases on Langley will tend to produce an increased number of new cases, and in this connection it should be noted that during 1955, the total number of new notifications in the whole of Middleton was 28, the Langley Estate's contribution amounting to 15. Expressed per 1,000 of the population the new notifications for the whole of Middleton amounted to .64 per 1,000 whereas the County figure for 1954 was .83 and the figure for England and Wales was 1 per 1,000. Again, of the 174 cases on Langley, only 78 are regarded as infectious in fact, 97 patients are either at work or attending school; 16 are in hospital or sanatorium and 43 are what may be termed ill with infection. It should also be noted that by 31st December, 1955, 11 cases had moved out of the estate, 10 of them back to Manchester.

The housing of tuberculosis cases in Langley is in general distributed pretty evenly throughout the estate, even though instances occur where four adjacent houses are all occupied by patients. Precautions to prevent the spread of infection include, apart from hospital, chest clinic and general practitioner services, the general supervision and follow-up by Tuberculosis Health Visitors and the B.C.G. Vaccination for the school-leaver group as it is considered that thus a considerable degree of protection can be afforded over the very susceptible age range of 14/25.

I may also mention the proposed visit of the Miniature Mass Radiography Unit and the x-ray of school children in the older age groups.

GENERAL PROVISION OF PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The following services are administered for the borough by the Lancashire County Council, Middleton forming part of Health Division 14. The address of the Divisional Health Office is "Tylon", Middleton Road, Chadderton and the Telephone Number - MAIn 6251/2.

1. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

The new clinic scheduled for Langley is nearing completion and will provide much needed relief for the overcrowded and inadequate premises now used as a temporary clinic. It will also, it is hoped, provide scope for fuller facilities.

Other clinics are held as formerly at Durnford Street and Rhodes and the Scout Hall, Wade Street, Middleton was taken over as a clinic on the closure of the Community Centre at Moorclose.

2. HOME HELPS

Home Helps attend households in cases of confinement, illness, old age and infirmity where such help is found to be necessary.

Over 60% of the demands on the service are for the case of the aged and infirm. The cases attended during the year were 234 - made up as follows:-

Hospital Confinements.	Confinements.	Sickness.	Tuberculosis.	Aged & infirm.
---------------------------	---------------	-----------	---------------	-------------------

Priority is given to confinement cases but with regard to the aged and infirm it is felt to be better to render assistance and so keep the old people in their own home rather than that they should be sent into hospital and so occupy much needed accommodation there.

Applications for this service should be made to the Divisional Office.

3. HOME NURSING

Domiciliary nursing is carried out by four nurses. There is, in addition, a male nurse whose services are available as required within the division. Their services are arranged through the General Practitioners.

4. AMBULANCE

The new ambulance station was completed during the year. 4 Ambulances and 2 Sitting Case Cars are available for use.

5. HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION FOR THE AGED

Schofield House, administered by the Lancashire County Council, has accommodation for 50 old people and is one of 3 hostels within the division. It is appreciated, of course, that Hostel Accommodation is dependent on the need of the old person and the number of places available is small in relation to the demand.

Other facilities as follows are available to the borough as required.

1. LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester, under the control of Dr. Parker, to which during 1955 the following specimens were submitted for examination:-

TABLE VIII

Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Faeces Specimens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,891
Sputum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Food Specimens:-										8
Meat Pie	1									1
Birthday Cake	1									1
Wall's Meat Pie	1									1
Bigga Peas	1									1
Tape work segments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

2. HOSPITALS

There are no hospitals situated in the borough, but patients are admitted to the various hospitals in the surrounding districts.

3. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 and 1951

Under the provisions of the above Acts, one person was removed to institutional care because of the insanitary conditions under which she was living and her incapacity through physical disability to obtain proper care and attention. Subsequently this person voluntarily signed to remain in hospital.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA, ETC.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Sewage up to three times dry weather flow is treated at the Manchester Corporation Works at Davyhulme.

Between three and six times dry weather flow passes through storm tanks at the old Middleton Disposal Works, Kelvin Avenue, Rhodes.

Volumes in excess of six times dry weather flow are discharged to the River Irk by means of a storm over-flow.

The only areas without proper drainage system are the villages of Birch and Bowlee with the exception of isolated farmhouses.

WATER SUPPLY

The town is supplied with water by the Heywood and Middleton Joint Water Board. The supply is upland water, of good quality. Details of the catchment area and reservoir installations have been given in previous reports.

No. of houses supplied by the Joint Board 14,418
 No. of baths in Borough 10,140

During the year the following examinations were made, and the results were satisfactory.

(a) Raw Water -	Bacteriological	000	000	000	17
	Chemical	0	000	000	000
					19
(b) Water going into supply where treatment is installed -					
	Bacteriological	000	000	000	20
	Chemical	0	000	000	000
					20

Chlorination of the water is in operation, the dosage being 0.2 parts per million.

Supplies are collected from moorland gathering grounds, stored in impounding reservoirs, subjected to chalk addition and sedimentation, passed through sand filters and chlorine added when entering supply pipes.

The Analyst declares the water as supplied to the consumer to be "free from lead".

As a precaution against contamination, chalk is added at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains per gallon and when necessary Soda Ash is added at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain per gallon.

Existing water mains have been extended by 2,233 yards of 3" 4" 6" and 8" mains during the year for housing development.

WELL WATER

A small number of outlying farms have independent water supplies from wells.

SANITARY SERVICES

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The following is a list of the types of closets existing in the Borough at the end of the year:-

TABLE IX

REFUSE COLLECTION

Six "S & D" Freighters, including two fore and aft tippers are engaged on this work. With the exception of the fore and aft tippers, the vehicles are fitted with steel sliding shutters to the bodies to minimise nuisance from dust.

A new "S & D" Freighter was brought into operation in July to augment the service which now has to cover the many new houses on the Hollin and Langley Estates.

There are approximately 11,669 moveable ashbins, 1,196 ashpits 340 wall-type dustbins and 178 pail closets in the borough. Ashbins and pail closets are emptied weekly and ashpits fortnightly.

The majority of the pail closets are in connection with premises in the villages of Birch and Bowlee which are not seweried.

The net cost of Refuse Collection for the financial year ended 31st March, 1956 was £16,389.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

A total of 9,184 tons of household refuse was collected by the Department. Of this 8,669 tons were dealt with by the Separation and Salvage Plant and 515 tons were disposed of by controlled tipping.

The cost of Refuse Disposal for the financial year amounted to £2,857.

TABLE X

Income from Sales of Salvage.

		T.	C.	Q.		£.	S.	d.
Baled Destructor Scrap	260	17	-	000	1,447	-	11	
Light Scrap	000	000	16	19	1	000	89	13
Baled Cardboard	000	80	8	1	000	779	6	-
Mixed Waste Paper	000	16	11	2	000	130	14	7
Screened Fuel	000	334	10	1	000	250	17	7
Textiles	000	000	7	14	1	000	46	10
TOTALS...	717	0	2	000	2,744	2	11	

Screened Dust ... 6,277 8 3 - Used for land reclamation.

TABLE XI

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following tables give details of the various inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year:-

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Inspections made, etc.

Drainage work	...	...	...	...	...	390
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	38
Tents, vans, sheds, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	9
Stables, piggeries, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	5
Common lodging houses	...	...	...	...	...	-
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	3
Houses	...	...	...	...	...	1,053
Investigation of Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	527
Verminous conditions and disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	78
Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	448
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	21
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,750
Total	...	...	...	...	...	4,322

Housing Act, 1936.

	Inspections made, etc.
Housing defects	29
Measured for permitted number	1
Investigations overcrowding	6
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	67
Total	103

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Samples taken -

Milk designated, for Bacteria	7)	
Milk for chemical analysis	60)	102
Dry Foods for chemical analysis	35)	
Food preparing etc. premises		174
Dairies		12
Markets and shops		136
Unsound food		112
Butchers' shops		33
Fish and Chip shops		28
Ice Cream shops		32
Fishmongers		41
Greengrocers		25
Milk Vehicles		39
Milk Shops		28
Grocers' Shops		11
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits		60
Total	833	

Factories Act, 1937.

Factories		170
Bakehouses		35
Outworkers		15
Building Sites		4
Total	224	

Shops Acts.

Hours of closing		13
Health, etc. (Sec. 10)		-

Diseases of Animals Acts.

Rat infestation		289
Mice infestation		83
Total	372	

Miscellaneous Visits.

							Inspections made, etc.
Re-inspection where notices in force	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,328
Interviews with owners, builders, etc	...	...	...	...	...	...	267
Works in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Public conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
Meetings	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Tip and salvage depot	...	...	...	...	...	...	293
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,175

Total Number of Visits. **2,053**

Complaints.

Number of complaints during the year **910**

Notices.

Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
Informal notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Rag Flock Act.

Number of Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

TABLE XII**Work carried out in compliance with Notices**

Drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Drains repaired or re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Rainwater pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Eaves-gutters repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Bins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Plasterwork repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Sash-cords repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Waste pipes remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water Supply remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

TABLE XIII

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Defects found	11		
Notices served:-			
(a) Sanitary defects	4	Remedied	4
(b) Other defects	7	"	7

TABLE XIV

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

(a) No. of Council houses found to be infested	30		
" " " disinfested	30		
(b) No. of other houses found to be infested	3		
" " " disinfested	3		

HOUSING

TABLE XV

Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year	Traditional permanent houses.	Flats.
1. By the local authority	156	-
2. By other authorities	1,105	42
3. By other bodies or persons	66	-

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	242
(b) Number of inspections formal or informal made for the purpose	325
(2) Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit	-
(a) Number found during year	-
(b) Number (or estimated number) at end of year	-

(d) Housing Repair and Rents Act, 1954: No. of houses.
 Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5) 000 000 000 000 000 -

4. Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954):-

(1) Number of houses at end of year retained for temporary accommodation and approved for grant under Section 7. 000 000 000 000 000 -
 (2) Number of separate dwellings contained in (1) above 000 000 000 000 000 -
 (3) Number of houses at end of year licensed for temporary occupation (Section 6) 000 000 000 -

5. Housing Act, 1949 - Improvement grants, etc.

Private bodies or individuals.	Local Authority.
No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affec- ted.	No. of houses or other buildings affected.
No. of schemes.	

Action during year:-

(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority. 000 000	26	26	-	-
(b) Submitted by local authority to Ministry--Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Finally approved by Ministry 000 000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(d) Work completed. 000	12	12	Nil	Nil
(e) Additional separate dwellings included in (d) above 000 000	None	None	None	None
(f) Any other action taken under the Act.		None.		

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The number of samples submitted for analysis during the year was 95, particulars of which are given below:-

TABLE XVI

Samples	Number	Genuine
Milk	60	58
Lentils	1	1
Plain Flour	1	1
Condensed Milk	1	1
French Mustard	1	1
Lemon Curd	1	1
Fish Paste	1	1
Custard Pie	1	-
Bread and Butter	1	1
Gravy Browning	1	1
Syrup of Figs	1	1
Dried Prunes	1	1
Semolina	1	1
Sliced Loaf	1	-
Baby Food	2	2
Boric Acid	1	1
Suet Dumpling Mixture	1	1
Lard	1	1
Cocoa	1	1
Dried Apple Rings	1	1
Sweets	1	1
Wholemeal Loaf	1	-
Cooling Powders	1	-
Sausages	1	-
Candied Peel	1	1
Ground Coffee	1	1
Mincemeat	1	1
Ground Almonds	1	1
Shrimp Paste	1	1
Sago	1	1
Mixed Dried Fruit	1	1
Marmalade	1	1
Strained Baby Food	1	1
Christmas Pudding	1	1
Cod Liver Oil	1	1
	95	88

Sample of Milk - deficient 7.8% of solids not fat - sample contained not less than 7.8% extraneous water - farmer fined £10.

" " " - deficient 5% fat - verbal warning to farmer.

Sample of Custard Pie

- Suspected mice droppings were fragments of burnt egg or carbonised milk.

" " Sliced Loaf

- Dark coloured material in loaf consisted of dirty or used lubricating oil or grease - warning letter sent to manufacturer.

" " Wholemeal Loaf

- Two single-ply strands of jute yarn each 5" long and weighing together 0.07 grammes were found in loaf.

" " Cooling Powders

- Each powder contained approximately 35 mgms. of Mercurous Chloride - stock withdrawn from sale and manufacture ceased.

" " Sausages

- Contained 220 parts per million of sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration - vendor interviewed.

TABLE XVII

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED.

			Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Canned Cooked Ham	ooo	ooo	-	1	1	25	11
" Corned Beef	ooo	ooo	-	1	1	11	-
" Luncheon Meat	oo	ooo	-	-	2	27	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Meat	ooo	ooo	2	2	1	11	
" Fish	ooo	ooo	-	-	1	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Soup	ooo	ooo	-	-	2	7	1
" Fruit	ooo	ooo	4	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
" Vegetables	ooo	ooo	-	1	2	13	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sausages	---	ooo	ooo	-	2	11	12
Bacon	ooo	ooo	ooo	1	3	4	8
Tongue	ooo	ooo	ooo	-	2	21	2
Jam	ooo	ooo	ooo	-	-	5	-
Tinned Syrup	ooo	ooo	ooo	-	-	4	-
Butter	ooo	ooo	ooo	-	-	27	8
Cheese	ooo	ooo	ooo	-	-	15	-
Fruit Juices	ooo	ooo	ooo	-	-	1	-
Spaghetti	ooo	ooo	ooo	-	-	2	-
Rice	ooo	ooo	ooo	-	-	-	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tomatoes	oo	ooo	ooo	-	-	1	12
Evaporated Milk	ooo	ooo	64	tins			
Condensed Milk	ooo	ooo	9	"			
Skimmed Milk	ooo	ooo	5	"			
Cream	ooo	ooo	18	"			
Eggs	ooo	ooo	40	dozen.			

TABLE XVIII

(c) MILK SUPPLY

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

No. of registered distributors operating from:-

(a) Dairies in the district	...	...	...	...	...	15
(b) Shops in the district other than dairies	...	...	...	...	...	106
(c) Premises outside the district	...	...	...	...	...	10

TABLE XIX

Seven samples of designated milk were taken from producers and retail purveyors of milk for examination by the methylene blue tests, with the following results:-

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Test not carried out	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Seven samples of designated milk were submitted for biological test for Tubercle Bacilli and all were found to be satisfactory.

TABLE XX

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949:-

No. of dealers' licences (including supplementary licences) issued by the local authority during the year in respect of:-

"Tuberculin Tested" Milk	3
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The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk Regulations, 1949:-

No. of licences issued in respect of "Heat Treated Milk" :-

Pasteurising Plants -	Sterilising Plants -
Retail Distributors ...	(a) "Pasteurised" ... 31
	(b) "Sterilised" ... 121
	(c) "Tuberculin Tested" (Pasteurised) .. 26

